

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

CORVES K. GILMORE,

Case No. 2:24-cv-00247-GMN-DJA

Petitioner,

## DISMISSAL ORDER

V.

DEPUTY CHIEF HASS, et al.,

## Respondents.

*Pro se* Petitioner Corves K. Gilmore<sup>1</sup> has filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus under S.C. § 2254 and paid his filing fee. (ECF Nos. 1-1 (“Petition”), 6.) This matter comes before court for review under the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases (“Habeas Rules”). For the claims discussed below, Gilmore’s Petition is dismissed without prejudice because his claims are exhausted and conclusory.

## I. BACKGROUND<sup>2</sup>

Gilmore challenges a conviction and sentence imposed by the Las Vegas Justice Court (“state justice court”). *State of Nevada v. Corvez Gilmore*, 23-CR-008444. Pursuant to a *nolo contendere* plea, Gilmore was convicted of Driving Under the Influence and Petit Larceny, both misdemeanors. According to the Clark County Detention Center’s website, Gilmore is scheduled

<sup>1</sup>Petitioner's first name is spelled Corvez on some state court records.

<sup>2</sup>Judicial notice is taken of the docket records of the Las Vegas Justice Court and Eighth Judicial District Court for Clark County Nevada, available at <https://lvjcpa.clarkcountynv.gov/Anonymous/Search.aspx?ID=100> and <https://www.clarkcountycourts.us/Portal/Home/>.

1 to be released from jail on March 24, 2024. The Eighth Judicial District Court’s website does not  
2 display that Gilmore has filed any sort of appeal.

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4 **II. DISCUSSION**

5 Habeas Rule 4 requires the assigned judge to review the habeas petition and order a  
6 response unless it “plainly appears” that the petition is not entitled to relief. *See Valdez v.*  
7 *Montgomery*, 918 F.3d 687, 693 (9th Cir. 2019). This rule allows courts to screen and dismiss  
8 petitions that are patently frivolous, vague, conclusory, palpably incredible, false, or plagued by  
9 procedural defects. *Boyd v. Thompson*, 147 F.3d 1124, 1128 (9th Cir. 1998); *Hendricks v. Vasquez*,  
10 908 F.2d 490, 491 (9th Cir. 1990). Gilmore’s Petition is plagued with defects.

11 **A. Exhaustion**

12 A state prisoner first must exhaust state court remedies before presenting that claim to the  
13 federal courts. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(A). This exhaustion requirement ensures that the state  
14 courts, as a matter of comity, will have the first opportunity to address and correct alleged  
15 violations of federal constitutional guarantees. *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 730–31  
16 (1991). “A petitioner has exhausted his federal claims when he has fully and fairly presented them  
17 to the state courts.” *Woods v. Sinclair*, 764 F.3d 1109, 1129 (9th Cir. 2014) (citing *O’Sullivan v.*  
18 *Boerckel*, 526 U.S. 838, 844–45 (1999)). To satisfy the exhaustion requirement, a claim must have  
19 been raised through one complete round of either direct appeal or collateral proceedings to the  
20 highest state court level of review available. *O’Sullivan*, 526 U.S. at 844–45; *Peterson v. Lampert*,  
21 319 F.3d 1153, 1156 (9th Cir. 2003) (*en banc*). A properly exhausted claim “must include  
22 reference to a specific federal constitutional guarantee, as well as a statement of the facts that  
23 entitle the petitioner to relief.” *Woods*, 764 F.3d at 1129 (quoting *Gray v. Netherland*, 518 U.S.

1 152, 162–63 (1996)); *Castillo v. McFadden*, 399 F.3d 993, 999 (9th Cir. 2005) (fair presentation  
 2 requires both the operative facts and federal legal theory upon which a claim is based).

3 Gilmore has not filed an appeal with the Eighth Judicial District Court, challenging his  
 4 judgment of conviction from the state justice court. *See* Nev. Rev. Stat. § 177.015(1)(a) (“The  
 5 party aggrieved in a criminal action may appeal . . . [t]o the district court of the county from a final  
 6 judgment of the justice court.”); Nev. Rev. Stat. § 189.010 (“[A] defendant in a criminal action  
 7 tried before a justice of the peace may appeal from the final judgment therein to the district court  
 8 of the county where the court of the justice of the peace is held, at any time within 10 days from  
 9 the time of the rendition of the judgment.”); Nev. Const. art. 6, § 6; *Sandstrom v. Second Judicial*  
 10 *Dist. Court of State*, 119 P.3d 1250, 1252 (Nev. 2005) (“The power of the district courts to entertain  
 11 appeals from justice court orders is firmly rooted in the Nevada Constitution.”); *see also*  
 12 *McMonagle v. Meyer*, 802 F.3d 1093, 1097 (9th Cir. 2015) (explaining that the Court looks to state  
 13 law to determine the process for direct review of a misdemeanor conviction). Because the Eighth  
 14 Judicial District Court has not had an opportunity to redress any violation of Gilmore’s  
 15 constitutional rights, the claims in Gilmore’s Petition are unexhausted.

16       **B. Conclusory claims**

17 Rule 2(c) of the Habeas Rules requires a federal habeas petitioner to specify all grounds  
 18 for relief and “state the facts supporting each ground.” Notice pleading is not sufficient to satisfy  
 19 the specific pleading requirements for federal habeas petitions. *Mayle v. Felix*, 545 U.S. 644, 655–  
 20 56 (2005) (noting that Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires only “fair notice”  
 21 while Habeas Rule 2(c) “is more demanding,” explaining that mere legal conclusions without facts  
 22 are not sufficient—“it is the relationship of the facts to the claim asserted that is important”). Mere  
 23 conclusions of violations of federal rights without specifics do not state a basis for habeas corpus

1 relief. *Id.* at 649; *Jones v. Gomez*, 66 F.3d 199, 205 (9th Cir. 1995). A claim for relief is facially  
2 plausible when the pleading alleges facts that allow the court to draw a reasonable inference that  
3 the petitioner is entitled to relief. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). Although *pro se*  
4 pleadings must be liberally construed, *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007), conclusory  
5 allegations unsupported by specific facts are subject to summary dismissal. *Blackledge v. Allison*,  
6 431 U.S. 63, 74 (1977).

7 In his Petition, Gilmore alleges that (1) his right to stand trial was violated, (2) his right not  
8 to be falsely imprisoned was violated, and (3) his right to confront his accusers was violated. (*See*  
9 ECF No. 1-1.) Importantly, Gilmore did not include any facts supporting these three grounds for  
10 relief. (*See id.*) Because Gilmore's claims contain legal conclusions without supporting facts, his  
11 claims do not state a basis for federal habeas relief.

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### 13 III. CONCLUSION

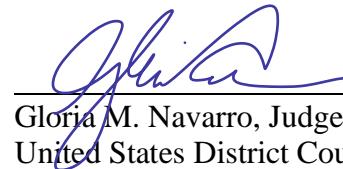
14 It is therefore ordered that the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254  
15 (ECF No. 1-1) is dismissed without prejudice. A certificate of appealability is denied, as  
16 reasonable jurists would not find the dismissal of this action without prejudice to be debatable or  
17 wrong.

18 It is further ordered that the Clerk of the Court (1) file the Petition (ECF No. 1-1), (2) add  
19 Nevada Attorney General Aaron D. Ford as counsel for Respondents, (3) informally serve  
20 Respondents by sending a notice of electronic filing to the Nevada Attorney General's office of  
21 the Petition (ECF No. 1-1), this Order, and all other filings in this matter by regenerating the notices  
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1 of electronic filing,<sup>3</sup> (4) enter final judgment dismissing this action without prejudice, and (5) close  
2 this case.

3 Dated: March 8, 2024

  
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5 Gloria M. Navarro, Judge  
6 United States District Court  
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<sup>3</sup>No response is required from respondents other than to respond to any orders of a reviewing court.